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A HOOSIER LONG IN EXILE

Thomas Cullen, of the Murderous "Mol-

lihan Gang," Returns to Kokomo.

Bloody Record of a Band of Indiana Cut-

Throats Who Killed Right and Left, Broke

Jail and Was Never After Heard Of.

KOKOMO, Ind., March 23.-Thomas Cul

len, an old-time resident of Kokomo, who

broke jail here fourteen years ago and had

not since been heard from, returned Tues-

day evening, to the great surprise of all

who supposed him dead. At the October

"Mollihan gang," was indicted for

pillaging two stores. After a desperate

struggle all were arrested except Mart

Molliban, the leader. The jail at that time

was a small stone structure, and one night

the entire gang escaped, partly by blowing

one end out with dynamite, and partly by

tunneling. Not one was ever heard

with a high hand. Mollihan had a dead-

fall in his house near the Junction, where

people, especially passengers waiting to

change cars, were enticed. They were

dropped into the cellar, murdered and

robbed, and their bodies afterward placed

along the railroad track to give the im-

pression that they had been killed by the

cars. Murder after murder followed in

quick succession, until it began to be

talked that a man might as well take his

life in his hands as to venture

on the streets after dark. All manner of

crime was perpetrated, the period forming

a dark and bloody era in our history. No

mitted within as many months, besides

innumerable instances of singging, robbing

Cullen was one of the younger members,

and was believed to be more a tool than a

cold-blooded accomplice: While at In-

dianapolis on his way home, yesterday, he

communicated with his family, which still

resides here, asking the prosecutor to dis-

miss the action against him. This Prose-

cutor Kirkpatrick did at the tearful re-

quest of Cullen's wife, and the fugitive is

again with his wife and children, after au

exile of nearly fifteen years. The indict-

ments against the other five fugitives

stand. Cullen has been all over the United

DON'T LIKE RECIPROCITY.

Canadians Think the Proposals of the United

States Are Too One-Sided.

TORONTO, Ont., March 23.-The Empire,

the chief government organ, commenting

on Mr. Foster's budget speech in the House

of Commons yesterday, says: "While there

is nothing sensational about the annual

statement this year, it is eminently sound

and satisfactory. There is nothing in the

situation, to use the Minister's own words.

to which a Canadian cannot look forward

with the utmost confidence. But without

relegating the exceedingly satisfactory

features of the budget to a minor position.

it is useless to deny that the piece de re-

sistance of the whole speech lies in the

statement regarding the trade negotiations

at Washington, where, for the first time,

we have authoritative information as to

the kind of treaty Canada will be required

"Mr. Blaine laid down as primary and es-

sential conditions that any commercial arrangement must provide for the preferential treatment of United States products

in our market; that the whole world, especially Great Britain, should be discrim-

inated against; that our tariff at the sea-

board must be theirs. To put the matter

bluntly and logically, Canada must sell

herself into commercial bondage and wipe

out her fiscal independence as the price of a reciprocity treaty. That price will never

be paid. Our ministers, in breaking off the

negotiations to such a conclusion; will

have behind them nineteen-twentieths of

the people of this country who would hurl

ignominiously from power in the shortest order a government that would dare even

to entertain so degrading a proposal, or to

treat it with anything else than contempt

and derision, which it richly merits. It is

high time that Canadians took a firm stand

and sent no more delegates to Washington for a reciprocity treaty. We have gone there often enough, and have returned

empty-handed on every occasion, and it is

rendered imperative at any future time a treaty arrangement looms up in the hori-

zon the United States must come asking us

to grant it. The Conservative government.

in refusing to accept one now on the terms laid down, will be supported in Parliament

and out of it by the patriotic sentiment of

A Preacher's Liberal Bequest.

bated of Rev. Epaminondas J. Pierce, of Monmouth, N. J., leaves an estate of \$200,-000 to Lincoln University, of Oxford, Ches-

ter county, Pennsylvania, for the purpose

of educating colored young men for the ministry, and in case no sufficient number

of colored young men shall offer for such ministry, then the institution shall apply

the funds for the payment of the expenses

of educating and maintaining white young

men who may wish to become missionaries

to Africa, under the direction of the Amer-

ican board of commissioners for foreign

PHI LADELPHIA, March 23 .- The will pro-

States and in Cubs and Mexico.

fewer than six foul murders were com-

until Cullen returned yester-

This gang terrorized the

for years, and carried things

court in 1878 Cullen.

six others, known as the

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

All colors and qualities—and at one price below competition. We are, also, sole agents for the CHAPIN HAT, which we sell for

And every hat is guaranteed equal in style, quality and finish to any \$5 Derby. They can only be had at

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> *3.45 a. m. †10.57 a. m. *2.56 p. m.

> > *4.25 p. m.

t6.20 p. m. IS TIME TRAINS LEAVE

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INDIANAPOLIS WATER CO.,
75 Circle street.

87° FOR WAGON WHEAT

SCANDAL SMELLS TO HEAVEN

Complete Going Over of the Much Exploited Drayton-Borrowe Sensation.

Would-Be Duelist Husband of the Shameless Astor Girl and His Enemy Arrive on the Steamer Majestic, but Nobody Is Hurt.

Neither Society Scion Seems to Have Had the Nerve to Pull His Revolver.

They Met Once on the Steamer Stairs, and Mr. J. Coleman Drayton Actually Turned His Back on Mr. Hallett Alsop Borrowe.

NICE PAIR, INDEED.

The Society Representatives Whose Scandal Shocks the Nostrils.

NEW YORK, March 23.-Those two darling gentlemen, who have been more talked about during the past few days than if they were rival candidates for President-Mr. James Coleman Drayton and Mr. Hallett Alsop Borrowe-arrived on the steamer Majestic this afternoon. The royal scandal which the fat Alsop Borrowe precipitated by being the object of Mrs. Coleman Drayton's shameless affection has ripped Gotham's "400," yes, and her "150," from crown to sole, and spread out the vitals under the noses of respectable Americans on two continents. The story of their trouble has been public property for some days. As mentioned, it arose out of Borrowe's intimacy with Mrs. Drayton, a daughter of the renowned William Astor, of New York, and culminated in an attempt on the part of the injured husband to seek satisfaction in France by the code duello. Failing in this he took passage by the White Star line steamer Majestic, which left Liverpool on Wednesday last.

Burrowe, accompanied by Harry Vane Milbank, his second in the fizzled duel. hearing of this, started post-haste to Queenstown, where they intercepted the same steamer and took passage. This action assumed the appearance of inviting a continuance of the controversy, and thus the fear arose that the duel which miscarried in Paris would actually be brought about on the steamer, or maybe a regular Arizona shooting scrape would follow and the perforated body of one or both be food for fishes, as the Majestic was three days

Since Tuesday night there has been a host of watchers anxiously waiting with tugs for the steamer's incoming. Intimate friends and partisans of the principals secretly laid plans for the immediate removal of their friends, or the cold-in-death remains, from the world's curious stare, but the intense fog frustrated their plans, and they had to wait on the pier for the return of the revenue cutter and mail boats this afternoon, which first brought to the city the intelligence that all was indeed and unfortunately well. The Majestic did not break her record. She did not reach here Tuesday as was anticipated, but was off in the mist to the east of the bar.

THE STEAMER SIGHTED. She was sighted at 2:31 P. M. to-day; she slowly drew up into quarantine, and when she thrust her sharp nose through the heavy mists she was subjected to the inspection of the lynx-eyed watchers stationed there. Dr. Jenkins, the health officer, accompanied by a small party, boarded her, but all was quiet. The decks were not washed down Shortly afterwards, the revenue left her dock and heaviest fog of the year felt her way to the interesting vessel's side. There was a scramble up the ladder and, notwithstanding the strict orders issued by Agent Kersey, of the White Star line, that no reporters should be allowed on deck, the entire party managed to violate them.

The decks of the steamer were crowded with passengers, who watched with curiosity the zeal of the boarding party. There was no evidence of any unusual excitement aboard. Captain Parsell was on the bridge of the Majestic. When the party came aboard the steamer the captain was at once overwhelmed with a perfect torrent of questions from his visitors in regard to the conduct of Messrs. Drayton and Borrowe during the voyage. He received them with a look of blank amazement. "I know nothing of any trouble between those two gentlemen," said he. "They have been the very quietest of my passengers during the trip. I have heard nothing about any duel, either on board the Majes-tic nor anywhere else. This is all news to

me. What do you mean? Why, Mr. Drayton, particularly, was very quiet and re-tiring, and not much was seen of the other man during the voyage. I did not know that Mr. Drayton and Mr. Borrowe knew each other. I don't think I saw them speak to each other during the entire voyage. You can find them on deck somewhere now, or they may be in the saloon.' On the passenger list were the names: Mr. James Coleman, Mr. R. Dixon, Mr. Borrowe and Mr. Millbank, Mr. Dixon proved to be a little stout man, who had no connection whatever with the case. albeit his name had been quoted as having been adopted pro tem, by Mr. Drayton. Mr. Borrowe, under the name of Burrows, and Mr. Millbank were discovered later on signing the papers. Both were greatly startled at what they deemed intrusion by the reporters. They were informed of the marked attention given their personal affairs by Americans generally during the past week, and shown copies of the letters purporting to have passed between Mr. Borrowe and Mr. Drayton. These were received with signiticant shakes of the head and accompany.

first to occupy the position of authority. WEALLY, HE CAWN'T TALK. "My lips are sealed," he said, "I can't say anything at present. I am surprised at the publicity, but as we have not read the stories that are here published, we ought

ing smiles. Millbank, tall and broad shoul-

dered, was dressed plainly, and seemed at

not to speak now." "I really cawn't make any statement at present, doncher know," broke in a stockily built man, the loudness of whose dress was quite noticeable, and whose cleanly-shaven face, with the exception of London "eartales." was not at all handsome. This was Mr. Borrowe, the semi-cause of all the present society gossip, the lover of pretty Mrs. Drayton, the daughter of Mrs. William Astor, an ex-Gotham belle. He

smiled vapidly upon his audience and con-"Now, let me go. Do. really, me good men, as I cawn't say anything, doncher know. We were not aware of these stories, and, really, I am quite shocked. It is all so

sudden, doncher know." Then the scapegrace scion of one of the hest families in New York bastened away. Later on, in answer to a question as to his reason for taking the same steamer as Mr. Drayton, he said: "Well, I (with a long pause)-You can best judge that for yourselves. I really have nothing to say just now. I think Drayton should make his statement first anyway. He began this

Mr. Borrowe said he would meet reporters at No. 23 West Seventeenth street at 9 o'clock in the evening, when he would tell all he had to tell, and thought it would be to the satisfaction of all parties.

cluded, "I should hesitate to make anything public without due consideration."

At this point in the development of this drama of society scandal other dramatis persone must be brenght forward. At 5 o'clock this morning B. L. Upshur, son of Commodore J. H. Upshur, appeared at quarantine, having with him a tall, full-faced man with dingy top-coat and tight trousers, who resembled a coachman. To avoid suspicion and to keep him from coming in contact with newspaper men. ing in contact with newspaper men, Upshur kept him in continual conversation

until noon. When he went to lunch, to avoid being surprised, he left the man with the yellow top coat to keep watch for the Majestic. While Upshur was away it was learned that the man's name was Packer, learned that the man's name was Packer, and that he is a coachman for the exclusive New York society leader, Mrs. Bradley-Martin. He has for six years served in the same capacity for Mr. Coleman Drayton, and told every one about the dock that he was simply to go on board to arrange Drayton's baggage. He afterwards said he had all the stories that had been printed about the Drayton. that had been printed about the Drayton-Borrowe scandal, and would try to get Mr. Drayton and warn him of the presence of a rowd of newspaper men and bear a note from Mr. Upshur to Drayton. Upshur in a

general conversation finally intimated that he was there to look after the interests of Drayton. He said on this subject:

"You know Mr. Burrowe has one of his seconds on board, and as I am perhaps the closest friend that Drayton has, I wanted to be here to look out for his interests." While the authority shall be nameless and though the continuity of this story may seem broken by so doing, this place seems appropriate for injecting the state-ment that a few minutes before the Majestic hove in sight, the cause of the first trouble that ever existed between Mr. Drayton and Mr. Barrowe was learned from a man who certainly was in a position to know, for he spent much of his time at Mr. Drayton's country home, Crow's Nest, at Bernards-ville, N. J. Five years ago, he says, Mr. Borrowe brought a number of dogs into the stable of Mr. Drayton, and there en-gineered for amusement a brutal and dis-gusting dog-fight. When this came to the ears of Mr. Drayton he said that it was not the act of a gentleman, and at once proclaimed in his house that he no longer recognized Mr. Borrowe as a friend. It is said that the two men have not spoken since that day.

DRAYTON LEARNS THE NEWS.

Corralled on the Boat and Shown Copies of the Senational Story. Mr. Upshur and servant Packer were of the boarding party that went out through the fog to the big steamer. Once aboard they rushed about the ship and spent nearly ten minutes before they found Mr. Drayton. When Packer finally spotted him he was surrounded by reporters. Drayton was standing just outside his borth, No. 29, on the starboard side of the boat. Upshur rushed up, and, putting a bundle of newse paper clippings in his hand, hurriedly said: "Read this, and read carefully; it's of great importance."

In the meantime Drayton was shoved into his berth and the servant, Packer, was put on guard at the door, with instructions to let no one in under any circumstances. Upshur, who had become excited, then rushing through the passage exclaimed: "Can't talk, can't talk." Frequently from the berth could be heard the exclamation: "That's singular; that's singular," and then a voice immediately. that of Packer, could be heard whining in

affirmation: "Awful, awful." Upshur soon rushed back and went into Drayton's room, and while the door was opened Drayton was seen sitting back in a chair. Upshur reappeared shortly and drifted away into the crowd on deck. When next seen by the reporters he was talking earnestly to her Grace, the Duchess of Mariborough, who was a passenger. Said Mr. Upshur: "Mr. Drayton will look over this matter and all that has been published will be carefully read. After a consultation with some of his friends he will decide what course to take.

Mr. Upshur said that to his knowledge Drayton and Borrowe had only met once. and that was on the promenade deck. One of the passengers, whose name could not be learned, but who said he knew both men well, told meeting and described it. and the Duchess of Marlborough had been promenading on deck and started down the companion way t stair-case. Borrowe started up the steps at the same moment. Drayton turned to the Duchese as if to speak to her, whereat both fretreated a step, and, turning their backs, allowed Borrowe to pass. It was a stinging rebuke to the despoiler of Drayton's happiness. The Duchess of Marlborough, when asked about the episode on the stairway, colored slighty and said:

"Oh, yes, Mr. Drayton asked me to step aside a moment, and afterwards explained that a man he did not want to meet was coming up the stairs at the time. I did not know anything about the scandal, and hope you will not say anything about it. I am afraid that some of your reporters will get me mixed up in this. Then she added: "This kind of matter does not get in the English newspapers."

BORROWE IS A COWARD. Drayton had not heard anything about the publication previous to the arrival of the steamer. As yet he had not prepared a statement, but promised to make one at 9:20 P. M., at the Windsor Hotel. During the entire passage he had he said, seen little of Burrowe, and re garded his presence on the vessel as he would that of a coward.

At the pier eight hundred persons had gathered as soon as it was known that she had been sighted off the Hook. Among them were Percy Drayton, a cousin of J. Coleman Drayton, and Fred Gebhardt. For three hours they paced up and down the pier. At ten minutes to 7 o'clock the mail boat loomed up through ranning of the pier, the mail. On board her were the reporters who had boarded the big vessel at quarantine. As they came ashore, Messrs. Dray ton and Gebhardt anxiously scanned each face in the hope of seeing Mr. J. Coleman Drayton, who they thought might possibly come up on the mail-boat. They looked in vain. Then quickly both walked down the pier and called a coupe.

For two months the American colonies of London and Paris have heard vague rumors of a prospective duel between Mr. Borrowe and Mr. Drayton, growing out of suspicions entertained by Drayton regarding Borrowe's friendship with Mrs. Drayton, which Mr. Borrowe always declared to be entirely platonic. Friends of Mr. Borrowe say that Mr. Drayton recently made charges against his wife to her parents, and that they agreed to pay bim \$5,000 a year and \$15,000 a year for the children, who should remain under her care; but that if she kept up her acquaintance with Borrowe the children and their \$15,-000 income should come under the charge of

THE VILLAIN IN THE PLAY. In the fall of last year Mr. Drayton and his wife and children went to Enrope, and he took a house at Wimbledon, spending most of his time, however, in London, where he made the St. James Club, in Piccadilly, his headquarters. Mr. Borrowe, the villain in the play, arrived London in January, and took up his abode in the Hotel Victoria, Soon after his arrival Mr. Drayton found Mr. Borrowe and Mrs. Drayton lunching together at Midland Grand Hotel. According to Mr. Borrowe's friends, Mr. Drayton came upon them accompanied by two detectives and said, "Ab, caught you again. When are you two going to bolt?" Then he left the room. It was not long afterward that the correspondence passed be-tween the two men which is printed below. and Mr. Drayton endeavored to bring about a duel. Mr. Borrowe was ready enough, but his seconds, Harry Vane Milibank and Edward Fox, refused to allow him to fight on the ground that Drayton's conduct in accepting money and the fact that he had been suspicions of his wife five years before he had challenged Borrowe forfeited his right to ask for the satisfaction of a gentleman. In this decision the

POACHERS WILL BE EXCLUDED

And Uncle Sam's Navy Will Be Sent to Behring Sea if Necessary to Do It.

President Harrison Sends Lord Salisbury's Latest Note to the Senate with a Stirring Message Defining His Position.

Great Britain Again Refuses to Renew the Modus Vivendi of Last Year.

Commissioner Raum Before the House Investigating Committee-Congress Asked to Close the World's Fair on Sundays.

MAY TWIST THE LION'S TAIL.

Uncle Sam Will Tolerate No More Foolish-

ness in Regard to Behring Ses. WASHINGTON, March 23.—The President's message, transmitting Lord Salisbury's reply to the last note from this government relative to the Behring sea modus vivendi, was laid before the Senate in executive session at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Lord Salisbury's reply, as already stated, is a virtual resteration of his declination to renew the modus vivendi on the same terms as existed last year. After half an hour's discussion the correspondence was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the doors were reopened. The correspondence was not made public. The President, in his letter, announced that he | representing that element of the populahad made a rejoinder to Lord Salisbury's | tion of the country which seeks to secure

Lord Salisbury's note may be described as a synopsis of the detailed reply to the State Department note, which is to follow by mail. His refusal to consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi is accompanied with several counter proposition, the reading of which was received with ill-suppressed irritation by the Senate. The general character of the note is described as evasive and equivocating.

The President's rejoinder was also transmitted to the Senate. It is a pungent communication, in which the President broadly, but in diplomatic language, hints that Lord Salisbury has not met his overtures in a straightforward, business-like manner. The President insists upon a renewal of the modus vivendi, without reference to insignificant or irrelevent conditions, and closes his note with the stirring assertion that if the government of Great Britain declines to assist in the protection of the seals during the arbitration of the claims of the United States he will proceed to enforce the laws and exclude poschers from Behring sea, if the military force of the United States is required to accomplish it. The note created a sensation in the Senate.

The gravity of the case has led to a renewal of the strongest efforts of Senators to prevent the public from being made acquainted with the facts until the correspondence has progressed further. There was no expression of opinion by the President in his letter of transmittal; but this was not needed, in view of the clearly-defined position assumed by him in his rejoinder to Lord Salisbury, which appeared to meet with the unanimous approval of the Senators, although the debate itself was too short to disclose officially the standing of the Senate. Although there has been nothing in the nature of a direct vote upon the treaty of arbitration, and there is a well-defined opposition to it as a surrender by the United States of her rights acquired by treaty from Russia, 1t can be stated that the treaty will soon ratified by the Senate. But a resolution will accompany it, reciting that there does not appear to be any sufficient reason for the abatement by the United States of its claims to jurisdiction pending arbitration. authorizing the President to use all force of the military of the government to secure the protection of the rights of the United States.

Lord Salisbury does not in his note refuse to enter into a modus vivendi of some kind; he does not flatly refuse to be a party to some arrangement; but diplomatically speaking he "fails to consent" to the proposition made by this government. Inasmuch as the Senate has refused to make the correspondence public it is exceedingly difficult to get a clear statement of the exact idea intended to be conveyed in the diplomatic language of such correspondence as that laid before the Senate to-day, but undoubtedly the impression generally conveyed by the reading was that Lord Salisbury has refused to renew

It can be stated that there is nothing in the nature of an ultimatum on the part of either government in the correspondence laid before the Senase. The correspondence is still considered incomplete and the months old. Coroner Droilinger, marshal way is still open for further letter-writing in the line of endeavor on the part of each side to show how far the other party is in the wrong. Underlying the formal phraseology of diplomacy, however, is an evident intention on the part of this government to bring the matter to the point of definite determination before the sealing season is far advanced. And the President's reply, it is thought, will greatly tend to the attainment of the desired re-

Britain May Seize a Coaling Port,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 28.-The threatened trouble with Great Britain over Behring sea makes interesting the revelation of Charles E. Anthony, a civil engineer, who recently reached San Diego from Lower California. Anthony claims to have proof of a plan of the English , ret, of Marshall county. government to seize the harbor of Quentin, lower California, for San coaling station, and he gives new facts in regard to the scheme, which may yet be carried out. He says: "All the railroad building and irrigation-works of Pennsylvania and Ohio, which the planned by the Mexican International company are simply a blind to cover the plans of the English government to secure a coaling station in Lower California, as, in the event of the completion of the Nicaragua canal, it will be necessary for the English to have a base of supplies somewhere between the Pacific entrance to the canal and British Columbia. All the work about Ensenada is a mere farce. Mr. ing from that system in the past will be ap-Blaine has several times been warned of precisted and brought back by next year the intrigues of this International com- | if possible. pany, and he has sent a special agent to watch it. The final resort of the company. in case all other plans fail, is to surrender its concessions of 18,000,000 acres, and demand of the Mexican government, as compensation, the cession of San Quentin and the surrounding land. This now seems to be the plan that will be followed."

Comment of the London Press. LONDON, March 28 .- The Chronicle this morning says the Behring sea case looks like a dead-lock. The Graphic says: "President Harrison has apparently taken Lord Salisbury's complaisance for irresolution, hence his swaggering re-joinder." The Post does not believe so small a matter ought to produce serious friction. The News thinks that if the statesmen and diplomates on both sides do not soon find some modus vivendi the arbitration will soon be no more than one of those good intentions a certain place is paved with. The Telegraph thinks the news troublesome and disquieting.

RAUM AGAIN QUESTIONED

On Charges Against Two Clerks Who Were Mixed Up in Women Cases. WASHINGTON, March 28 .- General Raum was before the Pension Office investigating | to-day.

committee again to-day. In reply to questions by Mr. Enloe, the witness said he did not know the name of the young girl whom it was charged one Engle, while acting chief of a division, had ruined. He had sent to the secretary the affidavit of William T. Ford, charging Engle with the act. Witness supposed it was in the secretary's office. He had not noticed whether it was signed or not, and had not examined into the charge before sending it to the secretary. Witness in reply to further questions admitted that Ford was dismissed during Commissioner Black's administration from the Pension Office on certain charges. Ford had been subsequently reinstated, and witness had been told that W. W. Dudley had recommended it. BLAND'S MAN PIERCE SPEAKS

W. W. Dudley had recommended it.
Mr. Enloe asked the witness concerning

reports bearing on Ford's alleged improper

relations with a woman, but witness said he may have heard of them, but had not in-

The examination then recurred to a re-port which had been made in the Postoffice

Department as to Taylor's previous record at the time he applied for a transfer from the Pension Office to the Postoffice. Mr. Lineweaver, a clerk in the Pension Office,

had obtained the report from the Postoffice

Department. It was developed in connec-tion with this matter that Mr. Lineweaver

The remainder of the afternoon was de-

voted to hearing the Commissioner's rea-

sons for the removal of certain clerks who

WANT THE FAIR CLOSED.

The American Sabbath Union and Railway

Men Opposed to Wide-Open Sundays.

committee on the quadro-centennial this

morning gave a hearing to several persons

congressional action compelling the closing

The committee had under consideration

the Colquitt bill, providing that no exposi-

tion or exhibition for which Congress ap-

propriates money shall be open on Sunday.

Dr. H. H. George, of Pittsburg, represent-

ing the American Sabbath Union, said that

to yield to the demand of that element

which demanded the opening of the Chi-

cago exposition on Sunday would be to de-

stroy the sanctity of the day from a Chris-

tian stand-point. He asserted that the laws

of Pennsylvania and Illinois prohibited

such amusements on Sunday, and that it

was owing to the existence of this law in

Pennsylvania that the Centennial exposi-

tion remained closed on the first day of the

week. While the Illinois statute, if en-

forced, would prevent the opening of the

fair on that day, the speaker believed that

the clamor on the part of the persons in-

terested in public conveyances, street-car

lines, railroads, hacks, etc., would induce

the board of management of the fair to

desecrate the day by keeping the fair open. The representatives of the Church Union

had sent delegations, he said, to lay the

matter before the board of managers, but

so far they had appealed in vain. Doubt-

less if a decision could be obtained from

the board it would be favorable to Sunday

closing, but the difficulty was to secure ac-

L. S. Coffin, ex-railroad commissioner, of

Ft. Dodge. Ia., representing the Brother-

hood of Trainmen, numbering about 28,000

persons, mostly brakemen, pleaded for ob-

servance of the Sabbath in order that the

railroad employes might have an oppor-

tunity for rest. He asserted that many

railroad accidents, attributed to the care-

lessness of employes, really resulted from

the fact that the employes were over-

worked. This class of people wanted the moral support that would be afforded by

favorable congressional action on the

pending bill, in order to assist them in at-

taining their object, namely, the establish-

ment of regulations by railroad corporations that would afford the trainmen

more rest than they now enjoy. Incident-

ally Mr. Coffin stated that it was contem-

plated by the association he represented to

request Congress to pass a law prohibiting

the running of interstate mail trains on

DR. DROLLINGER'S CRIME.

He Is Coronor of St. Joseph County, and

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Now in Jail on a Serious Charge.

South Bend, Ind., March 23.-Much in-

terest was aroused about noon to-day in

this city by the arrest and incarceration of

Dr. Erastus M. Drollinger, coroner of St.

Joseph county. The discovery which

caused an investigation was made by

Benjamin Girard, a well-known character

about the city, who, early this morning,

was going through an alley in the heart of

the city, when he found remains indicating

malpractice. One was a male and the other

Rose and an officer at once began an in-

vestigation. From the first the coroner ap-

peared reticent about pushing the matter.

and, after a slight search and two examina-

tions, decided the perpetrators of the crime could not be found. Rose thought differ-

ent, and pushed the investigation further.

His work resulted in the arrest of Hattie

guilt, adding that the father was a horse-

trainer, Charles C. Marble, formerly of Wabash, Ind., and that the man who

was guilty of malpractice was Coroner

Drollinger and Marble, and both are now

in jail. The latter also confessed to the crime. Drollinger is well connected. He

has well-known relatives in LaPorte coun-

No Interstate Agreement This Year.

PITTSBURG, March 23 .- The revival of the

interstate conferences and scale agreement

between the coal operators and miners

officials of the United Mine-workers ear-

nestly hoped would result from their ef-

forts, will not take place. There will be no

interstate conference, and no interstate

agreement this year. That much has been

settled, and the future is so full of doubt

that nothing can be foretold, although the

hope is expressed, by individual operators

in this district, that the advantages result-

Movements of Steamers.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 28.-Arrived:

Lord Gough, from Liverpool; Manitoban,

LONDON, March 23.-Sighted: Saale, from

GENOA, March 23.-Arrived: Fulda, from

NEW YORK, March 23.-Arrived: Devouis,

Confederates Invite the G. A. R.

of Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans, last

night, a resolution was unanimously adopt-

ed inviting the members of the Grand Army of the Republic during their National En-

campment at Washington to visit this city,

assuring them of a hearty welcome on the

part of the people generally and confederate soldiers especially.

ABINGDON, Ill., March 28.—Rev. Jabez R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., LL. D., F. R. S., vice-president of Hedding College, is dead.

He was formerly president of Albert Uni-

Paris, March 23 .- Ferdinand Barbedi-

versity, at Belleville, Canada.

RICHMOND, Va., March 23.-At a meeting

from Glasgow; Lumen, from Liverpool.

from Glasgow.

New York.

tion on their part.

of the world's fair on Sunday.

WASHINGTON, March 23.-The Senate

vestigated such reports.

that he might want to use.

had been in the service.

Seventy-Cent Dollars Advocated by the Missourian's Chief Lieutenant.

3 CENTS SUNDAY 5 OTS.

New England's Independent Democrats Advised to Fall Into Line with the Majority of the Party on the Silver Question.

Bland Bill of 1748 and the Present One Compared by Representative Stone.

Mr. Harter Tannted by Mr. Livingstone Into Saying He Would Not Vote for Hill-Soldiers Misrepresented by Mr. McKeighan.

THE SILVER DEBATE.

is not in the city at present. Mr. Enloe sought to learn from the witness why he was out of the city. Mr. Raum said that Mr. Lineweaver's absence had nothing to Mr. Pierce of Kentucky Argues in Favor of do with the investigation of himself [Raum.] Finally Mr. Enloe asked if Lineweaver is not hunting up evidence to be used in the investigation. The Commissioner replied that it might or might not be so; he did not know. It was evidence the Bland Bill-Mr. Stone's Remarks. WASHINGTON, March 23 .- The silver debate was continued in the House to-day. It was rumored this morning that the antis had agreed on a plan to filibuster. "I desire to give notice," said Chairman Bland, at the opening of the debate, "that at 3 o'clock to-morrow I shall demand the previous question on the silver bill and pending amendments." This means merely that general debate will close at 2 o'clock tomorrow, and that a final vote will then be taken on the bill and amendments unless its opponents inaugurate a series of filibustering tactics.

> The first speaker of the day was Representative Pierce of Tennessee, the lieuten. ant of Chairman Bland on the coinage committee, "In a discussion of the pending measure," said Mr. Pierce, "if I did not believe that the free and unlimited coinage of silver was for the best interests of the whole people of the country I should not warmly support this measure. It is only by going back to the past upon this question of bimetallism that we can properly. understand this great question-for the question of to-day is whether we shall have bimetallism or monometallism. Going back to 1816, beginning with the action of the great nations of the world upon this question, we find that great industrial England was prosperous and happy un til she struck down silver and discarded it as one of her coin metals. The voice of labor then, as now, was unheeded, and the result was that the next three years witsuffering hitherto unknown in the kingdom of Great Britain. This is a matter of history, and cannot be controverted

Continuing, the gentleman from Tennessee showed that after the expansion of currency, resulting from the discoveries of gold in California and Australia in 1840 and 1850, labor in every commercial nation affected by this expansion advanced 45 per cent. The spirit that is dominant to-day among financiers and capitalists throughout the world is that scarcity in money is a thing to be desired. Up to the time of the demonetization of silver in 1873 the silver dollar was never worth less than 100 cents. When demonetized it was at that time at a premium of 312 per cent. Why did they demonetize it then? The same spirit of avarice and greed that struck it down in England dominated the country, and silver was murdered at the interest of the great banking and financial interests of the country and the agricultural and laboring people from that time to this have been paying the profits in their sweat and toil. THREATS OF MUGWUMP DEMOCRATS.

Mr. Pierce cited the speech of Mr. Mills in the last House in support of free coinage and insisted that the gentleman from Texas, to make his record consistent, must support the bill now before the House. Continuing, Mr. Pierce said that, whatever Mr. Williams, Mr. Harter, Mr. Hoar and other anti-free-coinage Democrate might do in the event of the passage of this bill by the House, the Democratic advocates of free comage stood ready to support the nominees of the Democratic convention at Chicago, whether the platform of that convention declared for free coinage or not, "There are gentlemen of New England," said Mr. Pierce, "who say to us that if we pass a free-silver bill in this House, New England will send an unbroken body of Republican Representatives to this ball and they will give us the force bill. want to say to you, gentlemen from New England, that we Democrats of the South and West measure our action by the Demoeratic rule; and Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy, having said that the cardinal principle of Democracy was submission to the will of the majority expressed, we in the South and West, when a majority speaks, bow to it and support the nominee, and the platform that the majority present. [Applause.] That is our kind of Democracy. We do not recognize as a Democratic expedient the new remedy, which I believe they call 'the gold cure'-a remedy which it appears is lately killing so many people who are undertaking to save themselves by it. And I tell you the 'gold cure' you are proposing to take will kill you as effectually as the Keeley 'gold

care' is killing some others.
"When the force bill passed this House and went to the Senate a gloom settled Jones, a restaurant girl, who confessed her | over this country from one end of it to the other. Especially did dark clouds lower over our beautiful Southland. The intimation had gone abroad that the force bill was to be put upon us. Expectancy was Drollinger, he having agreed to do it for deepening into certainty. The press of the \$25, which Marble was to pay. Her con-\$25, which Marble was to pay. Her confession resulted in the immediate arrest of Drollinger and Marble, and both are now use his official influence to carry through this measure, which proposed to strike down the last vestige of personal, and civil, and political liberty in this country. But, ty, and is a brother-in-law of Sheriff Jar- | sir, the lowering clouds that hovered over our land began to break away; each rift had a silver lining, and through the rifts we saw the grand, glorious, brave and patriotic Republican Senators of the West standing between their party and the liberties of the people. By their votes the force bill was deteated. I want to say to you gentlemen from New England that the same grand, brave, glorious and honorable men stand there to-day as a bulwark between the Republican party and the interests of the people of this country. They are men who we know will again interpose to save the liberties of their people. With this reliance we do not fear a force bill. We have no fears of anything of that kind that the Republican party may undertake to impose upon the country; but we demand that this House give to the people its full measure of redress for the wrongs done in Loud applause on the Democratic

AN HEIRLOOM OF THE BLAND FAMILY. Mr. Stone of Pennsylvania denounced the pending bill as being not a bill for the free coinage of gold and silver, but a bill for the unlimited issue of paper money. He had a suspicion that this bill is an heirloom in the Bland family. [Laughter.] In reading the history of his country he discovered that one Richard Bland was a leading member of the House of Burgesses, of Virginia in 1748. He was a man of patriotism and ability, but, like his distinguished namesake of to-day, he seemed to labor under the idea that the economic and financial system of his days needed tinkering with. [Laughter.] In those days the currency of Virginia seems to have been tobacco in hogsheads of 150 pounds. [Laughter.] The inconvenience of carrying around the legal-tender of the day naturally aroused a desire on the part of the people of the day to devise a more convenient system of currency. This desire took shape in "the Bland bill of 1748." [Laughter.] This bill was almost a counterpart of the bill of to-day. It provided for the establishment of government warehouses and the appointment of government enna, the well-known bronze-founder, died | inspectors in charge of them. The Bland bill of to-day provides for the use of the